重性抑郁障碍患者躯体症状与脑源性神经营养因子、炎性因子特征及其相关性 研究

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【摘要】: 背景 大量证据表明抑郁障碍会增加躯体症状的风险,但躯体易感性的机制尚不明确。对这些分子机制 的了解将为抑郁伴躯体症状的治疗提供依据。目的 探讨重性抑郁患者躯体症状、炎性因子的特征,及二者的相关 性。方法 纳入 59 例首发未治疗重性抑郁障碍患者 (2019 年至 2020 年就诊山西医科大学第一医院精神卫生科门诊 或住院部患者,其中伴躯体症状抑郁患者 37 例,不伴躯体症状患者 22 例), 同期社区招募正常对照 32 例,采集一 🥟般人口学资料,通过躯体化症状自评量表(somatic self-rating scale,SSS)评估躯体化症状,17 项汉密尔顿抑 郁量表 (Hamilton depression scale, HAMD17) 评估抑郁障碍状。对所有被试采集外周血液样本,以 ELISA 测试 血浆炎性因子。三组间年龄、受教育年限、HAMD17总分、SSS总分、SSS-S分、ProBDNF、BDNF、各个炎性因子(CRP、 IL4、IL10、IL18、IL23a、HMGB1、IL6、TNFα、IFNα)采用 Kruskal-Wallis #检验,对 SSS 量表中 9 个躯体分 (包括头晕头痛、尿频尿急、心血管症状、肌肉酸痛、胃肠道症状、手脚发麻抽搐、憋闷叹气、视物模糊、咽部不 C适)、SSS-S、 HAMD₁ 总分与各个炎性因子进行 Spearman 相关性分析。结果 伴躯体症状抑郁障碍(Somatic depression, SD)组 HAMD17总分(21(19, 24))比不伴躯体症状抑郁障碍(Non-somatic depression, NSD)(17(17, 18)) 高,差异有统计学意义(A'0.001)。SD 组的 SSS 总分(50(42,58))、SSS-S 分(18(16,23))均比 NSD 组(33(28,34))、 (12(10, 13))高,差异均有统计学意义(K0. 001)。SD 组 BDNF(0. 422(0. 328, 0. 534))比 NSD(0. 301(0. 275, 0. 449)) 高,差异有统计学意义(Κ0. 05)。正常对照组的 IFNα(0. 1415(0. 13725, 0. 14475))均比 SD(0. 128(0. 124, 0. 135)) ➡roBDNF 与肌肉酸痛呈负相关(r=-0.262, K0.05), CRP 与手脚发麻抽搐呈负相关(r=-0.386, K0.01), IL4 【与胃肠道症状呈负相关(r=0.336,尺0.01),IL10 与视物模糊(r=0.286,尺0.05)呈正相关,BDNF 与头晕头痛 【r=0.339, K0.01)、心血管症状(r=0.309, K0.05)、胃肠道症状(r=0.278, K0.05)、肌肉酸痛(r=0.419, >水0.01)、手脚发麻抽搐(r=0.286,水0.05)、憋闷叹气(r=0.372,水0.01)、咽部不适(r=0.392,水0.01)、 ■SS-S 因子分 (r=0.418, №0.01) 呈正相关。IL6 与心血管症状 (r=0.283, №0.05)、憋闷叹气 (r=0.374, №0.01) 呈正相关。TNF α 与肌肉酸痛(r=-0.299,P<0.05)呈负相关。IFN α 与视物模糊(r=-0.267,P<0.05)呈负相关。**结 (龙** MDD 患者外周血 IFN α 较正常人低,SD 抑郁严重程度比 NSD 高,SD 组 BDNF 比 NSD 高,多种炎性因子水平与 躯体症状呈正相关,或许提示抑郁患者可出现躯体症状及不良转归,需尽早干预。

【关键词】重性抑郁障碍;炎性因子;躯体症状

A study on the characteristics of brain-derived neurotrophic factor as well as inflammatory factors and somatic symptoms and their correlation in patients with major depressive disorder.

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批注 [I1]: ProBDNF、BDNF 是炎性因子?

批注 [2R1]: 不属于炎性因子

[Abstract]: Background A lot of evidence shows that depression will increase the risk of physical symptoms, but the mechanism of physical susceptibility is still unclear. The understanding of these molecular mechanisms will provide a basis for the treatment of depression with somatic symptoms. **Objective** To explore the characteristics of somatic symptoms and inflammatory factors in patients with major depression and their correlation. Methods A total of 59 first-episode untreated patients with major depressive disorder (including 37 patients with somatic symptoms, 22 patients without somatic symptoms) and 32 normal controls recruited from the community during the same period were enrolled in the outpatient or inpatient department of Mental Health of the First Hospital of Shanxi Medical University from 2019 to 2021. Somatization symptoms were assessed by somatic self-rating Scale (SSS), with a score greater than 36 being associated with somatic symptoms. Depressive symptoms were assessed by the 17-item Hamilton Depression Scale (HAMD17). Peripheral blood samples were collected from all subjects to test plasma inflammatory factors by ELISA.Kruskal-wallis H test was performed for age, years of education, total HAMD17 score, total SSS score, SSS-S score, ProBDNF, BDNF, and various inflammatory factors (CRP, IL4, IL10, IL18, IL23a, HMGB1, IL6, TNF a, IFN a) among the three groups. Spearman correlation analysis was conducted on 9 body scores in SSS scale (including dizziness and headache, frequent and urgent urination, cardiovascular symptoms, muscle pain, gastrointestinal symptoms, numbness and convulsion of hands and feet, suffocating and sighing, blurred vision, pharyngeal discomfort), SSS-S score, HAMD17 score and various inflammatory factors. Result In Somatic depression (SD) group, the total score of HAMD17 (21(19,24)) was higher than that in NSD group (17 (17,18)). The difference was statistically significant (P<0.001). The total SSS score (50(42,58)) and SSS-S score (18(16,23)) in SD group were higher than those in NSD group (33(28,34) and (12(10,13)), the differences were statistically gignificant (P<0.001).BDNF in SD group (0.422(0.328,0.534)) was higher than that in NSD group (0.301(0.275,0.449)), and the difference was statistically significant (P<0.05). IFN α in normal control group (0.1415(0.13725,0.14475)) was higher than that in SD group (0.128(0.124,0.135)) and NSD group (0.134(0.125,0.139)), and the difference was statistically significant (P<0.001). There was no significant difference between SD and NSD groups (P>0.05).ProBDNF was negatively correlated with muscle soreness (R =-0.262, P<0.05), CRP was negatively correlated with numbness and convulsions in hands and feet (R =-0.386, P<0.01), IL4 was negatively correlated with gastrointestinal symptoms (R =-0.336, P<0.01), IL10 was negatively correlated with blurred vision (R =0.286, P<0.05), BDNF was positively correlated with dizziness and headache (r=0.339, P<0.01), cardiovascular symptoms (R =0.309, P<0.05), gastrointestinal symptoms (r=0.278, P<0.05), muscle soreness (r=0.419, P<0.01), numbness and convulsion of hands and feet (r=0.286, P<0.05), suffocating sigh (R 1-0.372, P<0.01), pharyngeal discomfort (R =0.392, P<0.01), SS-S factor score (R =0.418, P<0.01) were positively correlated. 16 was positively correlated with cardiovascular symptoms (r=0.283, P<0.05) and choking and sighing (r=0.374, P<0.01). TNFα was negatively correlated with muscle soreness (r=-0.299. P<0.05). IFNα was negatively correlated with visual ambiguity (r=-0.267, P<0.05). Conclusion The severity of depression was higher in SD than in NSD. IFNa in peripheral blood of patients with major depressive disorder was lower than that of normal controls, BDNF in peripheral blood of depressive disorder with somatic symptoms was higher than that without somatic symptoms. The levels of various inflammatory factors were positively correlated with somatic symptoms, suggesting that somatic symptoms and adverse outcomes of depressed patients may occur, and early intervention is needed.

Keywords : Major depressive disorder; Inflammatory factor; Somatic symptoms

重性抑郁障碍(major depressive disorder,MDD)是常见终身疾病,<mark>复发率约 80%</mark>,预后差,疾病负担排名全球第三^[1]。MDD 通常伴随显著的躯体症状^[2, 3],大量研究认为躯体症状与抑郁障碍的临床病程、症状严重程度、预后不良和自杀风险相关^[4-6]。很多抑郁患者以躯体症状为主,而就诊于其他科室,错过了最佳治疗的时间,导致病情被延误,甚至导致自杀等严重后果,浪费医疗资源的同时也造成巨大的家庭及社会负担。因此,及时鉴别躯体症状对抑郁障碍的诊断和转归至关重要。近年来,越来越多的证据表明,炎性反应与抑郁障碍发生发展密切相关,我们通过探讨 MDD 患者躯体症状与炎性因子的关系,旨在寻找预测性的客观生物学指标,对开发基于免疫的躯体共病治疗策略至关重要。

1. 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象 2019年2月至2020年12月山西医科大学第一医院精神卫生科门诊或住院部患者。入组标准:①18-55岁;②符合《精神障碍诊断与统计手册第5版》(Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders,5th Edition,DSM-5)抑郁发作诊断标准;③17 项汉密尔顿抑郁量表(17-item Hamilton Depression Rating Scale,HAMD-17) \geqslant 17分;④能配合量表及血液采集。同期招募无血缘关系健康志愿者,入组标准:①18-55岁;②无精神疾病史;③无重大躯体疾病;⑤HAMD-17总分<7分。所有受试者的排除标准:①严重躯体疾病、头部外伤、物质依赖或滥用史者;②共病其他精神障碍者;③正接受物理治疗及电休克治疗等;④妊娠或哺乳期妇女;⑤有精神病家族史。

严格筛选排除不合格数据, 共收集患者组 59 例, 根据躯体化症状自评量表 (somatic self-rating scale, SSS) 分为伴躯体症状抑郁障碍 (Somatic depression, SD)组 37 例和不伴躯体症状抑郁障碍 (Non-somatic depression, NSD) 22 例, 收集健康对照 (Healthy controls, HC) 32 例。受试者均自愿配合本次研究,已签署知情同意书,已通过山

批注 [13]: 除非标注哪个流行病学调查数据,应标注范围,如(50%)-80%等。

批注 [4R3]: 见参考文献 1

西医科大学第一医院伦理委员会审查批准。

- **1.3 血液样本采集** 采集受试者 10m1 清晨 6: 30-7: 30 空腹肘静脉血 ,放入 10m1 抗凝管,为使其充分混合而上下颠倒几次,并于室温下静置 1h,需将血浆以转速 3500rpm/min 离心,持续离心 10 min 后,吸取上清液置于 EP 管,保存在-80℃冰箱。
- 1.4 统计学分析 采用 SPSS 25 统计学软件进行统计分析。三组间性别比较用 x 2 检验(2×C),用 n (%) 描述。三组间年龄、受教育年限、HAMD17 总分、SSS 表总分、SSS-S 分及炎性因子(ProBDNF、BDNF、CRP、IL4、IL10、IL18、IL23a、HMGB1、IL6、TNF α 、IFN α)均不符合正态分布,采用 Kruskal-Wallis H检验,用 P50(P25, P75)表示,采用 Bonferroni 法校正显著性水平进行事后两两比较。对 SSS 量表中 9 个躯体分(包括头晕头痛、尿频尿急、心血管症状、肌肉酸痛、胃肠道症状、手脚发麻抽搐、憋闷叹气、视物模糊、咽部不适)、SSS-S、 HAMD-17 总分与各个炎性因子进行 Spearman 相关性分析。检验水准 α =0.05,双侧检验。

2 结果 2.1 人口学资料与临床特征

三组间年龄、性别差异无统计学意义(P0.05),三组间受教育年限有统计学差异(F8.210,P0.05)。三组间 HAMD₁₇总分有统计学差异(F70.931,P0.001)。SD 组 HAMD₁₇总分(21(19, 24))比 NSD 组(17(17, 18))高,差异有统计学意义(P0.001),两组均比 HC 组(1(1, 3))高,差异有统计学意义(P0.001)。三组间 SSS 总分有统计学差异(F60.536, P0.001)。三组间 SSS-S 分有统计学差异(F64.615, P0.001)。SD 组的 SSS 总分(50(42, 58))、SSS-S 分(18(16, 23))均比 NSD 组(33(28, 34))、(12(10, 13))高,差异均有统计学意义(P0.001),SD 组的 SSS 总分(50(42, 58))、SSS-S 分(50(42, 58))、SSS-S 分(50(42, 58))、SSS-S 分(50(42, 58))、SSS-S 分(50(42, 58))、SSS-S 分(50(42, 58))、SSS-S 分(18(16, 23))均比 HC 组(23.5(21, 28))(10(9, 12))高,差异有统计学意义 (P0.001)。见表 1

表 1 SD、NSD、HC 三组间临床特征比较

Table 1 Comparison of clinical features among SD, NSD and HC groups

组别	例	性别 (n (%))		年龄	受教育年限	HAMD ₁₇ 总分	SSS 总分	SSS-S 分	
	数	男	女	[M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅), 岁]	$[M(P_{25}, P_{75}), 年]$	$[M(P_{25}, P_{75}), 分]$	[M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅), 分]	[M (P ₂₅ , P ₇₅), 分]	
SD 组	37	10 (27.0%)	27 (73.0%)	27 (22, 39)	14(11, 15)	21 (19, 24) bc	50 (42, 58) bc	18 (16, 23) bc	
NSD 组	22	10 (45.5%)	12 (54.5%)	33 (22, 49)	15 (15, 15)	17 (17, 18) ac	33 (28, 34) ^a	12 (10, 13) a	
HC 组	32	16 (50.0%)	16 (50.0%)	31 (26. 5, 33)	15 (14, 15)	$1(1,3)^{ab}$	23. 5 (21, 28) ^a	10 (9, 12) a	
H (文)		4. 029*		3. 340	8. 210	70.931	60. 536	44. 615	
P值		0.	122	0.188	0.017	<0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	

2.2 三组间炎性因子比较

三组间 BDNF 水平有统计学差异($\rlap{\hspace{-0.1cm}\rule{.1cm}\rule{.1cm$

正常对照组的 IFN a(0. 1415(0. 13725, 0. 14475)) 均比 SD (0. 128 (0. 124, 0. 135)) 及 NSD 组 (0. 134 (0. 125, 0. 139)) 高,差异有统计学意义(P<0. 001),而 SD 与 NSD 组之间差异无统计学意义(P>0. 05)。见表 2

表 2 SD、NSD、HC 三组间脑源性神经营养因子、炎性因子比较

Table 2 Comparison of brain-derived neurotrophic factors and inflammatory factors among SD, NSD and HC groups

组别	例数	ProBDNF	CRP	IL4	IL10	
纽加	沙丁安义	[M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅), 吸光度]	[M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅), 吸光度]	[M(P25, P75),吸光度]	[M(P25, P75), 吸光度]	
SD	37	0. 187 (0. 180, 0. 217)	0. 238 (0. 213, 0. 257)	0.089 (0.077, 0.094)	0. 082 (0. 079, 0. 085)	
NSD	22	0. 207 (0. 098, 0. 212)	0. 242 (0. 070, 0. 268)	0.083(0.080, 0.093)	0.080(0.079, 0.083)	
HC	32	0. 184 (0. 074, 0. 215)	0. 216 (0. 153, 0. 242)	0.088 (0.080, 0.097)	0. 081 (0. 079, 0. 084)	
H值		1. 955	4. 216	0.353	1. 519	
P值		0. 376	0. 121	0.838	0. 468	

组别	例数	IL18	IL23a	BDNF	HMGB1		
组加	组別 門奴	[M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅),吸光度]	[M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅), 吸光度]	[M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅), 吸光度]	[M(P25, P75),吸光度]		
SD	37	0. 106 (0. 098, 0. 127)	0. 033 (0. 030, 0. 035)	0. 422 (0. 328, 0. 534) ^b	0. 231 (0. 190, 0. 287)		
NSD	22	0.099 (0.095, 0.119)	0. 035 (0. 030, 0. 035)	0. 301 (0. 275, 0. 449)	0. 214 (0. 198, 0. 262)		
HC	32	0. 107 (0. 095, 0. 117)	0. 033 (0. 031, 0. 036)	0. 341 (0. 276, 0. 422)	0. 246 (0. 204, 0. 273)		
H值		1.245	0. 726	8.110	2. 608		
P值		0. 537	0. 696	0.017	0. 271		

组别 SD	例数 37	[<i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅), 吸光度] 0.054(0.051, 0.059)	[<i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅), 吸光度] 0.082(0.079, 0.083)	[<i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅), 吸光度] 0. 128 (0. 124, 0. 135)	_
NSD	22	0. 053 (0. 051, 0. 061)	0. 082 (0. 080, 0. 084)	0. 134 (0. 125, 0. 139)	
HC	32	0.056(0.052, 0.074)	0.081 (0.079, 0.082)	0. 142 (0. 137, 0. 145) ab	1)
H值		1.823	3. 816	31. 708	2)
P 值		0.402	0. 148	< 0.001	4)

72.3 躯体症状与炎性因子及抑郁障碍状严重程度的相关性

○ ProBDNF 与肌肉酸痛呈负相关(r=-0.262, №0.05), CRP 与手脚发麻抽搐呈负相关(r=-0.386, №0.01), 【1.4 与胃肠道症状呈负相关(r=0.336, K0.01), IL10 与视物模糊(r=0.286, K0.05)呈正相关, BDNF 与头晕 ──朱痛 (r=0. 339, ੴ. 01)、心血管症状 (r=0. 309, ੴ. 05)、胃肠道症状 (r=0. 278, ੴ0. 05)、肌肉酸痛 (r=0. 419, 【K0.01)、手脚发麻抽搐(r=0.286,K0.05)、憋闷叹气(r=0.372,K0.01)、咽部不适(r=0.392,K0.01)、 SSS-S 因子分 (r=0.418, K0.01) 呈正相关。IL6 与心血管症状 (r=0.283, K0.05)、憋闷叹气 (r=0.374, K0.01) 】呈正相关。TNFα 与肌肉酸痛(r=-0. 299,β<0. 05)呈负相关。IFNα 与视物模糊(r=-0. 267,β<0. 05)呈负相关。 见表 3

表 3 首发未治疗 MDD 患者炎性因子与躯体症状及 HAMD17 评分的相关性

Table 3Correlation between brain-derived neurotrophic factor, inflammatory factor, somatic symptoms and HAMD17 score in untreated MDD patients

O	ProBDNF	CRP	IL4	IL10	IL18	IL23a	BDNF	HMGB1	IL6	TNF a	IFN α
HAMD 总分	0.096	0. 229	-0.073	0.008	-0.007	-0.117	0.020	0.253	-0.024	-0.192	-0.075
头晕头痛	-0.157	0.059	0.015	0.135	0.121	-0.183	0. 339 ¹⁾	0.040	0.106	-0.115	-0.176
心血管症状	-0.245	-0.092	0.168	0.208	0.072	0.009	0.309^{2}	0.115	0.283^{2}	-0.042	-0.212
胃肠道症状	-0.068	-0.119	-0. 336 ¹⁾	-0.092	0.056	0.166	0.278^{2}	0.176	-0.013	-0.201	-0.238
肌肉酸痛	262 ²⁾	-0.207	0.141	0.197	0.247	-0.117	0. 4191)	0.044	0.052	-0.299^{2}	-0.159
手脚发麻抽搐	-0.125	386 ¹⁾	-0.181	-0.027	0.018	-0.159	0.286^{2}	-0.065	-0.001	-0.025	-0.147
视物模糊	-0.141	-0.061	0.083	0.286^{2}	-0.096	-0.209	0.186	0.093	0.028	-0.215	-0.267^{2}
憋闷叹气	-0.02	-0.142	-0.008	0.014	0.161	-0.113	0. 3721)	-0.024	$0.374^{1)}$	-0.035	-0.232
咽部不适	-0.138	-0.066	-0.156	-0.154	0.196	-0.107	0. 3921)	-0.017	-0.151	-0.029	-0.062
尿频尿急	-0.190	-0.182	0.047	0.083	-0.196	-0.058	-0.172	0.003	0.131	-0.191	0.006
SSS-S 因子分	-0.150	-0.181	-0.059	0.054	0.123	-0.119	0. 418 ¹⁾	0.037	0.162	-0.164	-0.243

1) 经 Spearman 相关性分析, F(0.01; 2) 经 Spearman 相关性分析, F(0.05

3. 讨论

MDD 患者中躯体症状普遍而持续存在^[10], 研究发现较高的炎症综合评分与较高"躯体主诉"关系密切^[11]。慢性炎症疾病患者的 MDD 发生频率更高^[12]。这些研究提示了 MDD、躯体症状和炎症之间关系密切。

细胞因子假说认为细胞因子在 MDD 的病理生理学中发挥关键作用^[13]。作为免疫细胞间关键信使的细胞因子有促炎和抗炎特性,介导炎症反应启动和级联。大量研究^[14-16]表明炎性反应在抑郁障碍的发生发展中起着重要的作用,甚至导致自杀,可能是因为免疫系统激活后通过多种途径影响中枢神经系统,例如外周炎症可能导致大脑中与抑郁障碍有关的网络微结构及功能连接性改变(如 DMN 微结构及连接性)^[17]。与正常人相比,MDD 患者下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺(HPA) 轴活动及炎症反应增强,持续的抑郁障碍状与高皮质醇和 CRP 水平呈明显正相关,与情感认知症状相比,此二者与躯体症状关系更密切^[18]。还有证据表明暴露在压力下大脑和外周的炎症反应会增强^[19]。研究发现诱导炎症可产生抑郁情绪,经过抗炎药物治疗后抑郁障碍状可缓解^[20]。阻断促炎症反应细胞因子及抑制信号通路对抗抑郁药物治疗反应会更好^[13]。研究发现给丙型肝炎病毒(HCV)感染患者注射干扰素(IFN)-α,20-50%出现抑郁障碍状^[21],给健康人注射脂多糖(LPS)使肿瘤坏死因子(TNF)-α、IL-6 水平升高后,抑郁障碍状增加^[22]。在抑郁动物模型中也得到上述相似结论,小鼠被注射细菌后产生 LPS,外周血细胞因子显著增高,中枢神经系统也被发现有炎性反应^[23, 24]。

CRP 使吞噬细胞功能增强、激活补体系统而发挥作用,外周血 CRP 增加与 MDD 奖赏通路改变、与快感缺失相关 的大脑谷氨酸盐增加有关^[25]。功能磁共振成像(fMRI)也发现血浆 CRP 较高的抑郁障碍患者奖赏相关回路的功能连 接性降低, CRP 较低的抑郁障碍患者与健康对照组的连接性相近[26]。大量研究[27-32]发现 IL-6、CRP 及 TNF-α 在抑 那患者外周血及中枢神经系统浓度明显升高。血浆 CRP、IL-6 和 TNF-a 水平和抑郁障碍的严重程度正相关[25], CRP 水平还与食欲呈正相关^{[33},CRP 水平较低会使抗抑郁药物疗效更好^[34]。研究发现伴疼痛的抑郁患者 IL-6 水平高于不 华疼痛患者及正常人^[35],IL-6 水平与自杀倾向呈正相关^[36],与食欲呈负相关^[37],前瞻性研究^[38]中发现较高的 СRP/IL-6 与未来的抑郁障碍状相关,而 TNF- α 不具有此相关性。研究发现抑郁障碍患者外周血 TNF- α 比正常人明 → 不死因子(TNF-a)水平增高会增加心血管事件风险^[40, 41]。本研究中 SD 与 NSD 的 CRP 水平相近,均有比正常人升高 的趋势,但与正常人没有显著统计学差异,三组间 TNF-α、IL-6 水平也无统计差异,这可能与样本量较少有关, 也可能因为入组患者均为首发抑郁障碍,病程较短,CRP、TNF-α、IL-6 水平未发生明显改变。本研究中 MDD 患者 TL-6 水平与心血管症状呈正相关,这与上述研究一致,说明随着 IL-6 水平升高,MDD 患者发生心血管症状的可能 、性越大,临床上或许可根据检查 IL-6 水平进行心血管病预防。本研究没有发现 CRP、TNF α 与心血管症状具有相关 性,可能与样本量较少有关。本研究 MDD 患者 TNF-α与肌肉酸痛呈负相关,虽然相关系数较低,这与上述研究结果 一不一致,我们猜测可能在首次抑郁发作如果开始出现肌肉酸痛,出于对机体的保护而出现某种代偿,使 TNF-α 水平 ○降低。本研究中 MDD 患者 CRP 水平与手脚发麻抽搐呈负相关,关于 CRP 水平与手脚发麻抽搐关系的文献非常少,有 研究发现^[42]在一名怀疑有颞动脉炎的患者中出现下巴麻木时 CRP 上升, 经泼尼松龙治疗后, 下巴麻木感觉减退、CRP 迅速下降。还有研究发现[43]一名骨盆存在肿瘤的患者存在右侧多发颅神经麻痹,骶部出现麻木,伴随着化验结果中 CRP 明显升高。这与本研究结果不同,可能与前面所说的某种代偿有关。

干扰素-α是1型干扰素,由病毒或细菌感染、肿瘤和外来细胞诱导。IFN-α具有抗病毒和/或抗增殖功能。IFN-α对于宿主免疫防御和维持免疫平衡非常重要。它是许多国家批准用于生物治疗的第一种细胞因子,广泛用于治疗慢性乙型和丙型肝炎感染、黑色素瘤(IFN-α2a或2b)和贝歇病(IFN-α2a) [44]。IFN-α被认为可以使数种自身免疫动物模型和人类糖尿病中 NK\/NKT 细胞数量减少和功能受损正常化,IFN-α抑制 NK 细胞的机制尚不清楚;IFN-α可能增加 NK 细胞的调亡,或通过减少 NK 刺激细胞因子的产生而产生间接效应 [45]。IFN-α是唯一一种能够诱导某些眼贝切特氏病患者长期缓解的治疗方法。这在葡萄膜炎大鼠模型中得到反映:复发性葡萄膜炎得到缓解 [46]。本研究发现 SD 组与 NSD 组血浆 IFN-α水平明显低于正常人,但两个患者组间没有明显差异,可能 IFN-α降低导致了免疫防御和维持免疫平衡功能受损,促进 MDD 的发病。我们还发现 IFN-α水平与视物模糊呈负相关,随着 IFN-α水平升高,视物模糊出现的可能性越低,这与上述研究结果一致,说明 IFN-α可能对某些眼部症状有疗效。

肠道微生物群—炎症体—脑轴在 MDD 中发挥重要作用,炎症小体激活半胱氨酸蛋白酶 caspase—1,促进 IL—1 β 和 IL—18 加工和分泌,参与神经炎症和神经变性,在神经病理性疼痛中发挥作用 $^{(47,48]}$ 。抑郁障碍和与其高度共病的躯体疾病(即心血管疾病)中发现 IL—18 增高。IL—18 升高与冠心病斑块进展和心血管风险增加正相关。IL—18 是一种 IL—1 家族细胞因子,诱导 TNF— α 、IL—1 β 、IL—6 合成,在抑郁障碍中升高。证据表明 IL—18 与 MDD 高度共病的心脏病和持续疼痛状态有关 $^{(49,50]}$ 。本研究中 IL—18 在 SD、NSD 及 HC 三组间没有明显差异,也没有发现与心血管症状的相关性。

成熟脑源性神经营养因子 BDNF 是由脑源性神经营养因子的前体 proBDNF 前体合成的一种神经营养蛋白,既往研究认为抑郁障碍与 BDNF 下调有关,BDNF 结合 TrkB 成为"奖励信号"加强突触传递,而 proBDNF 结合 p75NTR 成为"惩罚信号"诱导神经元细胞凋亡、抑制神经突触再生、引起抑郁^[51]。注射外源性 proBDNF 会引起大鼠抑郁样行为,而注射外源性 BDNF 后可逆转抑郁样行为^[52]。以前的研究发现,在人类和动物模型中,proBDNF 及其受体在抑郁

批注 [5]: MDD 与抑郁障碍是从属关系还是同一概念的不同叫法?

批注 [6R5]: 二者多数表现重叠,本文中可认为是同一概念,已根据意见统一名称,请审阅。

障碍中上调^[SI]。本研究中,SD 组与 NSD 组 proBDNF 水平有上升趋势,正常人 proBDNF 水平有下降趋势,这与前述研究结果相一致,说明 MDD 可能与 proBDNF 水平有上升有关,但三者之间没有统计学差异,可能是由于样本量限制。本研究中 NSD 组与正常人虽然没有统计学差异,但呈比正常人降低的趋势,这与上述研究结论相符,说明 NSD 可能与 BDNF 下调有关。然而我们发现 SD 组 BDNF 比 NSD 高,差异有统计学意义。有关躯体症状与 BDNF 水平升高之间的机制目前仍不清楚,疾病发生时 BDNF 既可能升高也可能降低。有研究^[SI]表明,在患有经前综合症(特点为多个器官疼痛症状)的妇女中,血浆 BDNF 在卵巢周期中呈下降趋势,与在没有经前综合症的妇女中观察到的上升趋势相反。经前综合症妇女的黄体 BDNF 水平较低可能在经前综合症相关症状的发作中起作用。还有研究^[SI]认为 BDNF 水平升高与经前焦虑障碍 (PMDD) 有关。经前焦虑障碍 (PMDD) 是一种严重的经前综合征,其特征是从月经周期的黄体期开始并以月经出血结束的心理和躯体症状(包含躯体疼痛症状)。PMDD 患者的血清 BDNF 水平比正常人显著升高,PMDD 患者黄体期血清 BDNF 水平升高可能反映了一个代偿过程,这导致卵泡期 PMDD 相关抑郁症状的改善,血清 BDNF 水平的增加可能表明 PMDD 的代偿能力。本研究中 SD 组 BDNF 水平升高或许可成为提示 MDD 患者伴随躯体症状的指标,本研究患者均为首发抑郁障碍,发病较短时可能存在某种代偿机制,导致躯体症状发生越多,BDNF 水平升高,proBDNF水平降低,产生保护作用,可能当病程越长时,代偿反应消失,BDNF 水平会降低,proBDNF水平会升高。我们还发现 MDD 患者 proBDNF 水平与肌肉酸痛呈负相关,BDNF水平与头晕头痛、心血管症状、胃肠道症状、肌肉酸痛、手脚发麻抽搐、憋闷叹气、咽部不适、SSS-S 分呈正相关,这些相关性可能也与疾病首次发作时产生的代偿机制有关。

研究发现慢性不可预测应激(CUS)会使海马小胶质细胞中 HMGB1 信使 RNA 显著上调,增加了 CUS 暴露后抑郁样行为的易感性,而 HMGB1 注入海马可引起快感缺失行为^[68]。抑郁样小鼠的 HMGB1 mRNA 表达增多^[68]。研究发现抑制 HMGB1/TLR4/NF- k B 信号通路可抑制小胶质细胞过度活化及炎症反应,改善孕期母体感染小鼠子代的抑郁样行为^[67]。在多种动物模型中,磷酸二酯酶-4 (PDE4)抑制剂可抗炎、抗抑郁能力较强。PDE4 抑制剂可通过抑制高迁移率族蛋白 1(HMGB1)/RAGE 信号通路产生抗抑郁样作用^[68]。本研究中 MDD 患者的 HMGB1 水平与正常人没有明显差异,可能本研究入组患者为首发抑郁障碍患者,HMGB1 水平短时间内还未发生改变,也可能与样本量较少有关。

综上所述,大量研究发现 MDD 患者在多种炎性因子水平上都有改变。本研究仅发现 MDD 患者外周 IFN- α 水平比正常人低,可能 IFN- α 降低导致了免疫防御和维持免疫平衡功能受损,促进 MDD 的发病。而我们没有在 ProBDNF、BDNF、CRP、IL4、IL10、IL18、IL23a、HMGB1、IL6、TNF α 水平上发现 MDD 与正常人之间明显差异。 SD 患者的外周BDNF 水平明显比 NSD 患者高,或许可作为区分二者的客观生物学指标,可提示躯体症状及不良转归,需尽早干预,但是由于研究样本量不足,未来需要扩大样本量进一步探索核实。

本研究局限性: (1) 样本量较少,应扩大样本量进一步研究; (2) 仅进行了 SD、NSD 患者脑源性神经营养因子及炎性因子的横断面研究,且入组患者均为首发抑郁障碍患者,没有进行纵向研究,不能观察到各种因子在病程不同时期的变化。

作者贡献:都业铭、王彦芳进行文章的构思与设计、研究的实施与可行性分析、文章的质量控制及审校和论文修订;都业铭、闵雪、崔雅莲、王宗琦、张云巧进行数据收集和数据整理;都业铭进行统计学处理;都业铭负责结果的分析与解释、撰写论文;王彦芳对文章整体负责,监督管理。

本文无利益冲突。

批注[7]: 需有更大样本量研究结果的支撑

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